

*Saml. H. Smith, Esq*

**No. LXXXIII.**

THE

**African Repository,**

AND

**COLONIAL JOURNAL.**

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**VOL. VII. JANUARY, 1832. [No. 11.]**

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THE  
**AFRICAN REPOSITORY,**  
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**VOL. VII. JANUARY, 1832. No. 11.**

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**Authentic Account of Sierra Leone.**

*From the London Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter, for April, 1830.*

THE Colony of Sierra Leone, since the hour of its commencement, has experienced no small degree of hostility from a certain party in this country. Had it been founded with a view to commercial advantages merely, it would, probably, have been permitted to proceed with as little opposition as any other of our foreign establishments; but, unfortunately for its tranquil progress, the founders of it professed to have higher purposes in prospect. They professed to hate the slave trade and slavery. They professed to believe, that the oppressed and degraded African was a human being, a member of the same great family with themselves, and a fellow-heir of the same blessings of redemption. They professed to believe, that he was capable of being elevated from the brutal condition to which he had been reduced, and of exhibiting to the world the same mental and moral endowments which were to be found in his enslavers. And they not only professed to believe all these offensive doctrines, but they had the courage, in the face of slander and contumely, to attempt to act upon them. They aimed, both by exertions and by sacrifices, to promote the civilization and moral improvement of the African race.

Such an attempt to counteract the evils of the slave trade, and to repair, in any measure, the disastrous effects it had produced on the character and well-being of this unfortunate part of our species, we might have hoped, would, at least, have been treated with indulgence, if not with respect, however unfortunate may have been its issue. So far from it, it appears to have been this very circumstance of its philanthropic motive which has served to imbitter hostility, to sharpen every arrow of detraction, and to give increased weight to every malignant suggestion, and to every false representation respecting this Colony. And even, at this moment, after so many sinister predictions of its enemies have been falsified; after it has surmounted its early dangers and difficulties, aggravated by a



bitterness of enmity peculiar to itself; after it has gone on for years, notwithstanding very great mismanagement, increasing in prosperity, while not a slave breathes on its soil, and while it has been made the instrument of imparting to thousands of Africans, raised from the lowest depth of misery and debasement, the blessings of British freedom, and of christian light;—there are still to be found men whose delight seems to consist in reiterating, with fresh exaggerations, the often refuted calumnies against it, and in laboring not only to bring it into discredit with the public, but to sweep it, if it were possible, from the face of the earth.

We will not stop to investigate the causes which have led to this exclusive selection of Sierra Leone, from among the multitude of our colonial possessions, as the object of that uniform, persevering, and almost infuriated hostility, on the part of a certain class of persons, which has marked its progress from the year 1791 to the present hour. They are sufficiently obvious to all who have paid any attention to the great controversy which has been carrying on, during that period, between the enemies and the friends of slavery;—between those who thrive by the violation, in the person of the kidnapped or enslaved African, of every divine and human obligation; and those who feel that the very existence of slavery within the British dominions, is a national crime of the deepest dye, and that it ought to be, and must be, extinguished root and branch.

These reflections have been, in some measure, drawn from us by a volume which has just come to our hands, bearing the following title: "Papers relating to the Colony of Sierra Leone, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 17th February, 1830," and numbered 57. We shall best illustrate the preceding observations, as well as best satisfy our readers, by proceeding at once to lay before them the substance of this important document.

The first part of it consists of the correspondence of the local Government with the Colonial Office, from the 25th January, 1826, to the month of September, 1829, respecting the liberated Africans, settled in the Colony of Sierra Leone.

The following statement, taken from a despatch of General Turner, dated January 25, 1826, will afford some, though still an inadequate idea, both of the importance of the subject, and of the improvement, and absurd system which had, till that time, with the best intentions we admit, been pursued by the predecessors of that officer.

"Amongst the many objects which in this Colony lay claim to my attention, there are very few which require to be considered more than that which is called the 'Liberated African Department.' However adequate the arrangements might have been to the early state of this establishment, it is very evident that they have not been so for some time past; and equally evident, that from the numbers of captured slaves brought



into the Colony, they become every day less so. There have been more than 20,000 slaves landed in this Colony; and during the last year alone upwards of 2,400 have been emancipated: should the trade in slaves continue to increase in the manner in which it has done for the last two years, there is no doubt, from the activity of our cruisers, that the numbers brought in here will increase also, and will very shortly become a very large and unwieldy mass of people—indeed they are so already, and it becomes a matter of very serious consideration how they are to be disposed of, or how they are to maintain themselves. Under the arrangements *hitherto* prevailing they have been distributed amongst the villages, where *they have been for years supported in idleness by the government*; but the villages, and the poor land of the mountains where they are situated, already begin to refuse to them a scanty subsistence, and they have begun to wander in search of better soil and easier sustenance; and the evident tendency of this is, that they will retrograde in the woods into a state of nature and barbarism, or become vagrants about Freetown and the more populous villages. I in some degree meet this evil at present, by employing them on the public works, carrying bricks and other materials, giving them food, lodging, and some clothing, at the public expense; and I have given them in small numbers, and under registry, to respectable people to cultivate land, and for domestic purposes; and it is found, *under this system of putting them to easy and regular labor, such as they have been used to*, on their landing from the slave ship, that *they become very orderly good laborers*; but in the cases where they have been located in the villages, and have received *gratuitous maintenance*, they can with difficulty be induced to give a day's labor even for good wages. The expense of this establishment has been very great; I believe that the regulations under which I have reduced it during the last year, to the amount shown in the accompanying schedule of five years, may be safely persevered in, and a still greater reduction made; but as the whole system is defective, I cannot persuade myself that I can do more than alleviate the evil.

*"It would but lead to disappointment to imagine, that a large mass of poor ignorant people, without capital, skill or industry, could be brought to maintain themselves, and to raise articles of export, without the assistance of labor-wages. Could such a system succeed even in England, the poor's rates might soon be abolished.*

"There are twelve villages established for the purpose of civilizing, instructing and keeping together these people, and with establishments apparently very suitable, although practically very inefficient: a clergyman, a school-master, and a superintendent to each village, has the appearance of meeting every possible purpose; but unfortunately the untowardness of the climate, the privations, and fatigues, the uncongeniality of the situations with the former habits of the people who hold them, and the absence of personal interest or hope of progressive advancement,

soon cause a decrease of numbers. At present there are in the Colony but *one* church missionary (Mr. Raban) and *three* Lutheran clergymen, *five* schoolmasters, and *four* superintendents; amongst these there is not one person who has the slightest knowledge of agriculture, nor can I learn that there ever has been any person employed in the Colony who had any acquaintance either with European or Tropical agriculture. Under such disadvantages it is not to be wondered that cultivation has not made much progress."

Soon after this letter was written, General Turner fell a victim to the combined influence of the climate, and of excessive personal exertion in prosecuting his plans of African improvement. The reforms projected by that able and zealous functionary were resumed and carried forward by his successor, Sir Neil Campbell, powerfully seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Denham, so well known by his successful expedition, along with Captain Clapperton, into the interior of Africa.

The following extracts from their communications will give a clear view of the nature and the effect of those judicious changes which these two officers had concurred to introduce.

On the 19th of January, 1827, Sir Neil Campbell thus writes:—

"I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that Lieut.-Colonel Denham, General Superintendent of liberated Africans, arrived here in His Majesty's ship *Cadmus*, on the 9th instant, which will be a great aid to me in this very important duty.

"I think that by this system which commenced upon the 1st of this month, and which I trust will meet with your Lordship's approval, the duties which will devolve upon Lieut.-Col. Denham will not be very arduous; but I have no doubt that if they were much more so, he possesses talent, zeal, and good will to fulfil my directions, and to discharge them well.

"I soon discovered that the whole system of *issuing rations*, which had hitherto been followed, was decidedly bad, and should be put an end to. From the 1st January, 1827, no *rations* are to be issued to liberated Africans, either in Freetown or in the villages, but instead thereof the sum of *3d.* per day" (this sum has since been reduced to *2d.* for adults and *1½d.* for children) "is to be paid into their own hands upon the spot, or if they have not been sufficiently long in the Colony for this confidence, it will be paid in their own presence, and in that of the superintendents, who are furnished with regular forms of monthly pay lists, with the names of every man and woman, and the sum paid to each. The period of being upon rations is now greatly reduced; the adults will be adopted and taken care of by some of the most respectable of the pensioners or liberated Africans in the villages, without any pay. The women who are marriageable will receive pay for three months, the men for six months. Although the latter are limited to this period, which is the very *shortest*,

yet there will be many instances where from weakly constitutions, injured by the bad treatment on board of ship, and the tedious voyage from leeward, this pay must necessarily be continued for even twelve months.— But these liberated Africans shall not be idle, and will be employed in improving roads and making new ones, in building their own houses, and in cultivating their lots of ground.”

The following is an extract from Sir Neil Campbell's instructions, dated 1st Dec. 1826:—

“Where liberated Africans were formerly upon rations, the sum of *3d.* sterling per day will in future be paid to each person by His Majesty's Government, through the managers, who will receive this from the superintendent, and pay it weekly in advance.

“This arrangement will save the trouble and expense of purchasing stores at Freetown and sending them to the villages, while, at the same time, it will be more satisfactory to the working parties, and will circulate cash in the interior, with a ready purchase of the food on the spot, which will encourage the industrious settlers. Forms of pay-lists will be given.

“This allowance will be paid on the spot to the old settlers who have taken charge of the new ones, from their disembarkation until they provide for themselves by the settlements which they have formed. The period for women is three months, and for men six, unless in extraordinary cases approved of by the superintendent.

“All boys and girls under fifteen, and who may until after that age be considered unable to clear and settle a piece of land, will be distributed to old settlers appointed by the managers, until they attain the above age; they will then be released from the charge of their adopted parent; a lot of land will be given them, and the allowance will cease to be paid.”

The clothing and utensils to be distributed to them for the first year, having then been specified, the instructions proceed:—

“It is desirable to acquaint the public, that the road from Freetown to Wellington is perfectly safe for carriages, and for horses from that to Hastings and to Waterloo through the new village of Allentown, which is half way between Wellington and Hastings, and the same distance from Charlotte.

“In the course of next week there will be hotels in the villages of Wellington, Hastings, and Waterloo, under the direction of the superintendents, to insure accommodation; and a table of fixed charges will be established by them to prevent imposition, a list of which, with their signatures, will be affixed in the dining-hall.

“The school at Hastings will be immediately re-established, and a teacher appointed from one of the monitors of any other school, by Mr. M'Foy.

“A committee will assemble as soon as convenient, for the members to examine into the operations of Mr. Cailla, appointed to the situation of



Experimental Agriculturalist, and they will have the goodness to frame a short report, in writing, as to the success generally of Mr. Cailla's practice, with any improvements which may occur to the members.

'The Governor expects, that when he makes the tour of the villages he will find a register in each, with the names of every liberated African, and the period of his arrival, so that no *man* will be kept on rations, or pay from Government, who has been *six months* in the Colony; no *woman* who has been *three months*, and no boy or girl above fifteen years of age; all this to be clearly shewn by the register, and what became of every liberated African no longer in the village.

"Mr. Pyne, the Crown Surveyor, will shortly proceed to the liberated African villages, to fulfil the following very important duties, in order to give the liberated Africans *an inducement to cultivate fixed portions of land, and to inspire them with security of property; points which have been hitherto totally neglected, but which are indispensable in order to give them due encouragement, and fair scope to their individual exertions.\**

"First, to survey a lot of land for every liberated African in each village.

"Second, to survey a lot for every manager and sub-manager.

"The managers will communicate to the submanagers, that the following hours are to be strictly adhered to for field labors and for school instruction, by those liberated Africans who are under his instruction.

"Hours for *instruction* for those *above fifteen years of age*: on week-days from eleven o'clock until twelve, and from one till three.

"Considering their age, it is useless to appropriate *to them* a greater number of hours, as they are composed either of persons who *arrive at an early age*, and only require to keep up the recollection of their instruction at school; or those *who have arrived at a much later period of life*, and to whom the additional instruction could be of very little use. With either class compulsion is of no avail.

"Hours for *instruction* for those *under fifteen years of age*: on week days from nine o'clock until twelve, and from one until three o'clock in the afternoon.

"No mention has been made in these instructions, of any particular hours of labor for the immense majority of liberated Africans, who arrived in the Colony at a mature age, who do not speak one word of English, and have not attended school. COERCION HAS NEVER BEEN EMPLOYED IN THIS COLONY†; and it is expected, from the security (alluding to the grants of property in land) now given them, which they never enjoyed before, that it will be less necessary than ever."

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\* Can any one wonder that in this Colony agriculture had hitherto languished?

† What a flat contradiction does this statement give to all the calumnious assertions of Mr. M'Queen and his party?

In a subsequent letter dated 14th July, 1827, Sir Neil Campbell vindicates his plan from some objections which Lord Bathurst had not unreasonably urged against it in the first instance, he says:—

“The system of giving money to those adults in the villages who have been recently landed, and to the scholars, is, in my opinion as well as in that of the chief superintendent, greatly superior to giving rations. It is more satisfactory to the Africans themselves. The money is of great benefit in the villages, instead of rice, &c. supplied by merchants in Freetown, and sent to them, and provisions issued by the managers (chiefly missionaries), on the quantity and price of which, it was impossible for the governor or chief superintendent to exercise a correct control; the proof of which is, the great decrease in this branch of expenditure since money was issued. There cannot be any abuse or irregularity in paying money to the *adults*, as each of them know the sum due to them; it is issued weekly (in presence of pensioners, constables and others, who would expose it) by the manager; and his nominal list is paid to him every month by the chief superintendent. With respect to *scholars*, the money is issued in the same manner by the chief superintendent; and the manager buys provisions for them in the villages, which are cooked and distributed under his immediate superintendence, as they are too young to receive it, and must be lodged and fed by him as formerly. The only difference with the *scholars* is, that no part of their allowance is provided by contract, but is paid entirely in money to the manager, so that all the provisions are purchased in the village.

“The expenses in the Liberated African Department (not including the salaries for the chief superintendent and others in Freetown) for 1826, amounted to £14,862 16s. 2½d.

“A return *estimated* upon the expenses from 1st January to 30th June, 1827, amounts to £7,897 10s. 6d.

“The saving per year will be £6,965 5s. 8½d.”

And in another letter dated on the 7th March, 1827, he says—

“I think I may venture, without being too sanguine, to do myself the honor of assuring your Lordship, that this Colony possesses within itself very considerable resources, which time will develope gradually, and which are now in progress, much more rapid, I hope, than they have been hitherto.”

Colonel Denham's first report after he had been five months in the Colony is highly interesting, and serves to disprove innumerable calumnies invented by malignity and propagated with a zeal and assiduity worthy of a better cause. It is dated May 21, 1827.

I fear, from the very short period during which I have had the charge of the liberated Africans, I shall not be enabled to state that progress which I trust, after *the very important and long-called-for alterations that have been made in every branch of this department* since the arrival of the

present Governor, Sir Neil Campbell, will be apparent from the reports which I shall have the honor to lay before your Lordship at some future though not very distant period.

"What this Colony or rather the liberated Africans have felt the most want of, is instruction, capital and example. *With the very little they have had of either conveyed in a manner likely to benefit them generally, it is to me daily an increasing subject of astonishment that the liberated Africans settled here have done so much for themselves as they have.*

"Since the gentlemen of the Church Missionary Society have ceased to have the superintendence of the villages intrusted to them, except as far as the religious duties were concerned, industrious habits have been very successfully encouraged.

"*The propensities of the people located in the different settlements, are very generally in favor of Agriculture.*"

"I have not observed any disinclination for voluntary labor; it appears to be a system perfectly understood and practised by the liberated Africans here, and strengthens with their strength, as they become more sensible of the sweets of labor, by enjoying the profits of it, and the comforts those profits enable them to purchase. Indeed to the many hundreds of liberated Africans that have been employed as laborers on the different Government works, as well as on the buildings erected by private individuals during the last few years, may in some measure be attributed the comparatively small number of agricultural laborers in the villages. Laborers wages have varied from one shilling to sixpence per day, yet has there never been a deficiency of liberated Africans who were willing to labor for hire. On the naval stores now erecting by contract on King Tom's Point, are nearly two hundred liberated African laborers, who work well and steadily at twenty shillings per month, one half paid in money and the remainder in goods taken from the stores of the merchants who have the contract.

"The period of labor also forms a larger portion of the day here than even in the south of Europe, where for several hours when the sun has most power, a general cessation of labor, or indeed employment, takes place. Laborers in this Colony work from six in the morning till five in the afternoon constantly, with the exception of the hour from nine till ten which they are allowed for breakfast.

Husbandry and practical agriculture should be encouraged by every possible means; but yet I am inclined to think, the kind of labor in which so many of the liberated Africans have been and still are employed, has been upon the whole beneficial to them; they must acquire intelligence, habits of regularity and steady labor, with much general knowledge, by being employed with artificers, and watching the progress of the public buildings from the foundation to the roof, the roof to be finished whole, as in the case of the extensive barracks and a very handsome building intended for the naval stores, which are both nearly completed.



*"They are already sensible of the rewards of industry, by being in possession of the profits, and the advantage of property is becoming daily an increasing object of interest.*

*"Already thirty of the liberated Africans who have been employed on these and other public and private works, and who were never located, have applied to me for lots of ground at Campbell Town on the Calmont Creek, where the soil is most fertile, 'to sit down quiet' as they say.— These men have all saved (for them) considerable sums of money, and will build more perfect houses, be enabled to purchase necessities and even some luxuries, and thereby set an example to their brethren, who were located there immediately on their arrival in this Colony only a few months ago.*

*"An anxious desire to obtain and enjoy the luxuries of life, is apparent in every village, from the oldest settler to the liberated African of yesterday. European articles of dress are the first objects of their desire, and for the means of acquiring these, both sexes will cheerfully labor; and a gradual improvement has taken place in their dwellings, as they became possessed of the necessary means for that purpose.*

*"Of the practicability of introducing free labor amongst the liberated Africans settled here I have not the slightest doubt, nor do I believe they would work half as well in any other way, UNLESS THE GREATEST CRUELTY SHOULD BE EXERCISED TOWARDS THEM.*

*"My opinion on this subject, is formed from facts collected during an actual residence in each of the settlements of liberated Africans, of from one to three weeks; and I shall merely state those facts, as I consider them better than any reasoning.*

*"The number of frame houses with stone foundations, and also stone houses, has increased in all the villages, particularly the mountain ones of Gloucester and Regent, three-fold during the last three years. At Wellington, there are seven stone houses nearly finished, all begun during the last two years. The owners of these habitations, which cost them from one hundred to two hundred dollars, have all acquired the means of so permanently establishing themselves by free labor and industry. They were all, with the exception of a few discharged soldiers from the fourth West India regiment, landed from the ships here after capture, and merely given a lot of ground and rations for a time, and they became masons, carpenters, coopers, smiths and farmers. One liberated African, who has an excellent stone house at Wellington, made, by [selling] ochroes, (a vegetable much esteemed here, and very scarce in the dries,) nearly twenty pounds, and the following year as much. Another is indebted, for his improved habitation, to successful crops of Indian corn; and another to a laborious though profitable speculation in lime burning.*

*"Regent and Wellington are the most populous and the richest of any of the settlements. Regent consists entirely of liberated Africans, no*

discharged soldiers ever having been located there. Mr. Johnston, the manager, pointed out to me, after church one Sunday morning, nearly thirty people who possessed upwards of a hundred pounds each. The population of Regent exceeds thirteen hundred, and they have from three to four hundred communicants; the congregations are well conducted, and particularly neatly dressed in the European fashion.

"The markets at Freetown are supplied with fruit and vegetables almost exclusively by the mountain villages; and from eighty to a hundred men, women, boys and girls, are to be seen daily on the hill leading to Gloucester town, with the produce of their farms and gardens. This is also entirely the reward of their own industry and perseverance, for not the least instruction on this important branch of labor have they ever received.

"In the low lands to the eastward along the sides of the Bance River, and from the different creeks from Allen's Town to Waterloo, and from thence to the Calmont Creek, rice might be grown in any quantity, had the inhabitants capital and a certain market for their produce. The cultivation of rice in any quantity requires continual attention and labor; a few of the most productive rich grounds that I have seen, the best of them upon a very small scale, were generally partnership farms.

"African rice has been considered the best in the world: the consumption here is enormous, probably exceeding six hundred tons annually.—The profits arising from this, are obtained by the traders from Mandingo, Sherbro', Rio Pongos and Porto Logo, which the merchants at Freetown find wonderfully profitable, as they carry off the greater part of the value in all kinds of merchandize from their stores.

"Cotton might also be cultivated with less labor than rice: it grows wild, of three kinds, white, brown and pink; the first is excellent.

"Indigo cannot be kept under without difficulty; it grows spontaneously and in great quantities; the quality is proverbially good.

"Ginger has been tried with great success, and large crops may next year be expected; it yields about sixty for one, and is particularly fine and highly flavored, but for want of instruction they have not yet acquired the art of peeling and preparing it for European markets. All these articles might with encouragement be raised by liberated Africans, to any extent.

"I trust it will appear to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that by measures now in operation, the advantages arising from which cannot yet be fully developed, a very considerable decrease will be found in the expenses of the Africans liberated on this coast; while at the same time their comforts and general improvement will be in the inverse ratio. By substituting money instead of rations, according to a plan adopted by the present Governor, by which every liberated African above the age of fifteen receives three pence per day in money, a circulation of specie will

be created in the villages, which never before existed, and which must be very beneficial to the inhabitants, and excite competition by encouraging industry.

"The Government allowance, however, is never to be extended beyond six months, except in very particular cases of sickness or inability to labor.

"Rewards are intended to be given to the different managers or other cultivators, who shall produce at the ensuing crop-gathering the largest quantity of coffee or ginger of good quality; and minor rewards will also be given for the best crop of articles in more general cultivation.

"Markets are established in every village; and the schoolmasters and managers attend with the liberated Africans on government allowance, when their purchases are made of the smaller cultivators, whose wives attend with the several productions of their farms; and receive payment on the spot in money, when it afterwards circulates in the village, where there is generally from one to four shops. Formerly all the necessaries were supplied by some merchants in Freetown, and often by those who were not merchants, who collected their stock from small farmers, and paid for it in goods and merchandize; they then sold to the liberated African department wholesale, with a considerable profit, and the money paid in Freetown in a government bill or otherwise was sent out of the Colony.

"Specie during the last year was scarcely ever seen in circulation in liberated African villages; now it is abundant, and a regular medium for the exchange of property."

Again, says Col. Denham, writing, on the 15th Nov. 1827, from the village of Kent:—

"I write this from Kent, our western settlement on Cape Shilling, where I have been, and at the Banana Islands, for the last twenty days.

"The western villages have always labored under considerable disadvantages, from their distance from Freetown, hitherto the only market where they could find purchasers for their produce; they have therefore grown little more than was requisite for their own support. But by trading with the Sherbro', and by the money circulated during the erection of the Government buildings, they have nevertheless acquired the means of purchasing clothing and other comforts, which enable them to make a very creditable appearance. During the time I remained at Kent, we had an abundance of every thing at a small expense, milk, eggs, fowls, fish and mutton daily; and a wild bullock from the Bananas gave us the finest beef imaginable. Yams, sweet potatoes, ochroes and cocoa roots are in abundance, and it is difficult to say what the people located here are in want of. I never saw any village in either Spain or Portugal where every requisite for an Englishman's comfort could be so easily obtained.

"George's Town of which I laid the foundation stone, or rather clay, when I first visited Cape Shilling, is rising fast.



"The people appeared highly pleased at the prospect of a regular communication with Waterloo by land; and in two months I expect the road from Kent to that now bustling town of business, will be open and passable for horses, which it never yet has been. The Kent people promise to supply the market there with goats, sheep and dried fish; articles the Waterloo people procure from Freetown at a high price. This road will, with a wooden bridge twenty-eight feet wide, be made entirely by liberated Africans, receiving Government allowance, and be no additional expense to the public.

"The produce of the Banana Islands has much increased this year, the north side is covered with rice farms nearly fit to cut; and it is estimated that from twenty to twenty-five ton will be housed after the harvest. Dublin, at present the only village, is on the south side of the largest island. At the extreme west is a small and very fertile island with many palm trees growing thereon; it has two very safe bays, and good anchorage for canoes and boats or even small vessels. On the north side of this island is the best fishing all along the coast; and here I found a few Sherbro' people who were in the habit of visiting it, and after remaining sufficient time to catch and dry as much fish as their canoes would hold, of starting for Freetown to sell their cargoes. A Frenchman of the name of 'Mieux' it seems, resided for three years on this island, but finding he had no chance of prosecuting his trade in slaves, he suddenly departed with his few followers, not one of whom ever suffered a day's illness, and his goats have become a formidable flock and enjoy the whole range of the island. Here I have determined on making a settlement with forty liberated Africans and six discharged soldiers with one serjeant, and I have no doubt it will prosper; their trade in dried fish, palm and nut oil, will the first year furnish them with sufficient to stock their farms. The Carolina rice, after three years' growth, has yielded seven or eight to one; in these islands the quality is superior to any thing I can purchase in Freetown, and as my principal food is rice, I may be allowed some judgment in estimating its value. Carolina rice is not now to be procured in the Colony, and if two or three ton could be sent here, it would be very acceptable as seed. This island is divided from the larger one by a deep channel, through which vessels of two hundred tons can at all times pass; and, with your permission, I have named it '*Hoy's Island*.'

"It is difficult at the present moment, to form any opinion of the expectation of His Majesty's Government with respect to this Colony; the produce of the soil, however encumbered it may be with rock, will certainly furnish the present population with an abundance of food, and as they increase in intelligence they will improve the quality as well as the quantity of their crops. This, time will effect, as it is natural they should cultivate those articles they find out by experience to be the most profitable. The population of the peninsula will, in addition to the trade with the in-

terior, always cause a very great demand for English goods, and all articles of general merchandize.

"I know nothing of what may be the capabilities of the negro vassal, but I am sure the free negro, either in his own country or in any other where bondage has never existed, is as sensible of rights and privileges and as ready to defend them as any white man in existence, and I defy any man to show any instance among negroes in this state, of that natural dislike to whites which has been reported and acknowledged as a fact by theorists and West Indians; on the contrary, the white man is always looked up to as their superior, their protector and their friend, whenever he will allow himself to be so considered.

"These settlements were, from what cause it is difficult to imagine, always considered unhealthy, and the quarterly visit often neglected, or when performed, hurried over in forty-eight hours. By setting the example, and by taking clerks with me, sending a few articles of furniture and cool light eatables and drinkables to the managers' houses, I now always find my table as full as I wish it, one or two days during my stay.—Soldiers and senators from freetown now visit the mountains with great pleasure, and will put up with a mattress at the hotel, in order to enjoy the cool breeze for twenty-four hours."

In another letter to Mr. Hay, dated from Charlotte, in the Mountain District, December 3, 1827, Colonel Denham thus writes:

"I have now taken up my abode here, for a few days, in order to see what improvement we have in the crops, which are fast ripening, in consequence of the additional number of acres which were cleared and settled on in the spring of last year during my stay in these mountains. The persons there located have all their houses built, and their lots fenced in, with a farm sufficiently stocked with vegetables to support themselves; and in very few instances has the Government allowance of three pence per day been continued beyond the six months from the day of their arrival. The old settlers have considerably improved the appearance of their habitations as well as the value of their farms; and the money circulated in the villages, in consequence of the Government allowance being paid on the spot, as well as the money allowed for the support of the schools, has done infinite good; more than two hundred persons attended the market, on Saturday, at Regent; both beef and mutton were to be bought, and almost every necessary article of consumption for a decent family in any country.

"By the means now pursued the inhabitants will, in time, acquire capital, which I conceive they would readily embark in any plausible speculation; and they would now be more inclined to make trial of agriculture, from the losses many of them (particularly the discharged soldiers) have met with in attempting to trade with the natives at Port Loko and other places on the river.

"The whole of the mountain district is particularly adapted for coffee plantations. We have, probably, within two miles of where I am now writing, in small plantations, four thousand plants, two thousand of which bear coffee.

"Notwithstanding the belief among the Maroons and settlers, that Great Britain was about to abandon the Colony, many applications have been made to me for advice as to the purchase of the different parcels of land and houses which were offered for sale; and three of the most monied Maroons in the Colony wished to make a trial of preparing indigo, could sufficient information have been collected from the men employed by Mr. Giles, whose indigo was exceedingly good, as to the mode of preparing it. It would bring here from the merchants five shillings per pound, so good an opinion have they of the quality of that which Mr. Giles produced as a sample.

"The attendance of free children born here (a most interesting part of the population) at daily instruction, has of late greatly increased. The very striking superiority of intellect possessed by the children born in the Colony, when compared with those landed from the slave ships, is as unaccountable as it is manifest to even the most common observer on entering a school. The parents are for the most part from the same country; and it can only be explained by the advantages enjoyed by the former in having received something of that early instruction, both moral and religious, which is so necessary to predispose the mind to profit by a more extended education. Trifling indeed as that instruction has been, the happy results are clearly to be observed. This class of children are daily increasing in numbers and in age, many having also reached their tenth year, and with proper cultivation may be reckoned on as likely to become useful members of society; for we must not forget that the infants of the present race will be the workmen of the next.

"A plan of instruction has been commenced by the Reverend Mr. Davy, a very respectable, unaffected and benevolent servant of the Church Missionary Society, which is, I think, particularly adapted to the nature of African dispositions. I have remained in his school during the hours of instruction, with infinite satisfaction; and the progress he has made with the free children in the settlement where he resides, (Bathurst,) in less than three months, is really surprising. So much I do approve of the system, and so indefatigable is Mr. Davy in all works of usefulness, that I have placed the two senior classes of the schools of Regent and Charlotte, neither of them more than one mile distant, under his charge; and I should be very much pleased if six sets of the apparatus for instructing children on the plan of Mr. Wildirspin, which is now practised in the infant schools in London and its neighborhood, could be sent out here with as little delay as possible. No better plan could, in my opinion, be devised for the improvement and comfort of the rising generation, in this



as well as others of His Majesty's colonies, than teaching generally upon this principle. I am from observation convinced, that children, after they can speak, are never too young to learn. Vice will fructify early in the infant mind, and it is not too much to expect virtue will do the same.

"This system of education would be so particularly acceptable to the tastes of African children, combining as it does amusement with instruction, that with, or even without a few respectable English teachers, I have no doubt its adoption here would considerably lessen the number of those lamented cases of early depravity which have of late appeared in this Colony."

Again, on the 31st December, 1827, he says:—

I hope there is as little doubt of our improved state, as there is of the very great diminution in our expense. Underneath you will see the annual expenditure for liberated Africans since the beginning of the year 1824, and the number landed in each year from the prizes:—

Number Landed.	Expenditure.
1824:—1,530 - - - -	£31,179 18 -
1825:—2,337 - - - -	18,201 12 6
1826:—2,727 - - - -	17,755 16 5
1827:—2,857 - - - -	10,983 7 -

"The accompanying letter from Mr. Campbell, manager of the western district, will make you acquainted with the increase of produce this year on the Banana Islands."

Colonel Denham's latest communication is dated 14th May, 1828. He had just then returned from a visit to the Gold Coast and Fernando Po, where he appears to have caught the disease which cut him off in the midst of his benevolent and useful career.

"It is my intention, that the inhabitants of every village shall have a town and country lot of their own, granted to them by the end of next spring, upon the same plan that has been pursued at York and the Bananas. This work has been completed by Mr. Pyne and Mr. White, during my absence, in consequence of directions left by me with the former gentleman previous to my departure."

"Numbers of the liberated Africans have been hitherto, and probably will always remain, labourers, and although not the least useful members of the community, yet their land remains neglected and uncleared, and probably encircled by well-cultivated, productive plantations, whilst they are residing in Freetown or working at the timber factories in the river. This is an evil which I shall find it difficult to remedy, for a time, as these men have already received the land in perpetuity. Our present mode of proceeding is, to grant country lots according to the following scale:—three acres to a single man, four and half for a married man, and half an acre additional for each child above two years of age.—And these grants are only to be made to such of the inhabitants of the

different villages, as have already built habitations on their town lots, where they also reside; and as a mark of distinction, the persons on the list of communicants, obtained from the resident missionary clergymen, are to be first put in possession of land, henceforth to be considered as their own. You will please to observe, that all the comforts of the liberated African's cottage, (and his shelves give proof of a desire for them,) are only to be obtained by the sale of his yams, cassada, cocoa root, sugarcane, and such articles as his farm will produce; he has yet no idea of manuring the land, or in any way improving the soil, beyond turning over the straw of his produce and letting it lie fallow, when the crops fail him, for a while.

"On my first visiting their locations, I found the industrious African, a creature not so rare as you may have been led to imagine, with two and sometimes three pieces of land, of from two to three acres, cleared by himself, in the immediate neighbourhood of his village, which he cultivated alternately. This I did not discourage; but, with a caution that such land could only be held by him on sufferance, promised the temporary occupation of any portion that he might clear of the bush. The number of acres that have been cleared by this means in the immediate neighborhood of Freetown, and some other of the nearest villages, has, I have no doubt, contributed greatly to the improvement in the general health of the inhabitants during the last twelve months."

After the death of Colonel Denham, the task of reporting, on the state of the liberated Africans, devolved first on Mr. Smart, and subsequently on Major Ricketts. Mr. Smart on the 10th September, 1828, speaks of those recently landed as "well taken care of," and that they "seem to work cheerfully and willingly," and on the 11th October, 1828, adds "I do feel confident that if the measures adopted by the late Colonel Denham were strictly followed up, great advancement in the grand objects of the government would be the result; as nothing can be done without strict adherence to his suggestions as to making the liberated Africans feel the benefits to be derived from industry and labor in clearing and cultivating land." In these views Major Ricketts concurs. On the 27th March, 1829, the Major thus addressed Mr. Hay:—

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th November last, which I received while on a visit of inspection of the distant villages where I had gone for a few weeks, in order to encourage and instruct the liberated Africans in the culture of exportable produce, and to endeavour to impress upon them the advantages that would result from it; and I have great hopes, from the disposition already evinced, that a large quantity will be brought to market this year by those who have it in their power to procure seeds and plants.

"The liberated Africans at the different villages appear happy; Wellington and Waterloo are improving fast in respectability. At the former

place, they are building by subscription among the inhabitants, a good sized church and market-house of stone, and a number of private stone buildings are springing up. Waterloo and Hastings labor under great disadvantages, from the bridges on the road to Freetown having been carried away by the last rains. This, however, must be remedied, if possible, in some manner, before the ensuing rains, for the safety of the lives of the passengers, many of whom are strangers from the interior of the country trading to the Colony. The manager at Hastings is endeavoring to erect new bridges, with the workmen and others of the village, who give labor and furnish materials gratis: but this object cannot be accomplished without some little expense to government for the necessary iron work and nails.

"I have not long returned from York and the Bananas. At the former place, a few stone houses have been completed, and others are in progress of building by the disbanded soldiers located there. I am at a loss to imagine why the Bananas, the finest land in this part of Africa, should have been so long overlooked. I have located one hundred and fifty liberated Africans on them, and intend to settle there as many more."

Again on the 30th June, 1829, he thus writes:—

"As the liberated Africans are delivered over to the department by the Mixed Commission Courts, the boys and girls above a certain age are apprenticed out, and the men are sent to the different villages and located on the sides of the road; each man receiving a chain and a half in front and about seven in the rear. He is first instructed in the method of building his house, and afterwards in preparing and cultivating the ground, so that he may be provided with sufficient sustenance at the period when the allowance granted by government ceases. The system which is now pursued, of requiring the newly imported Africans to combine and assist each other, during the time they are supported, in completing their houses and cultivating the grounds, is conducive to much good, as they are enabled more speedily to provide for themselves; and thus the two pence *per diem*" (it was at first three pence a day, but appears to have been reduced to two pence) "for six months, with the clothing, cooking utensils and agricultural implements, given to them when first located, are found as yet quite adequate to their wants, and no further pecuniary assistance is afterwards required by them from government.

"The country on each side of the road between the villages, by its being cleared and cultivated as before described, assumes a cheerful appearance and affords means of judging of the improvements the people are making in habits of industry.

"The difficulty which has presented itself in augmenting the population of some of the old established villages, owing to the sterility of the lands in their immediate vicinity, has induced me to make a selection of two pieces of unoccupied ground near Cape Sierra Leone, and about three



miles distant from Freetown, where I have formed two villages capable of settling eight hundred families. Their situation being so contiguous to the capital, and consequently within range of frequent inspection, I have reason to hope, from the means afforded the new settlers by the capabilities of the soil, and the advantage which they possess of fishing in two deep bays on each side of the points of land upon which the villages are formed, that great progress will be made by them in industry. Although these places have been but recently formed, *and the individuals composing the inhabitants rescued from the holds of slave ships but a few months back*, many of them are in the possession of goats, pigs, and poultry, and on Sundays appear cleanly attired.

"In those villages where the disbanded soldiers of the West India regiments and Royal African corps are settled, the inhabitants generally derive eminent benefit from the pensions being paid on the spot, and by the constant circulation of money: several have established shops for retailing merchandize, and others who have been provident have built comfortable stone and frame houses. This disposition and spirit for improvement is most apparent at Wellington, York, Hastings and Waterloo.

"Several of the liberated Africans, who have obtained lots of land in Freetown, have built, and are now in progress of building, good houses. These are principally mechanics and hawkers of merchandize. Many of the liberated Africans and disbanded soldiers employ themselves in the burning of lime, sawing of boards, cutting shingles and clap boards, all of which are carried for miles from the spot where they are prepared to their villages, and from thence either brought to Freetown by land, or by water in canoes which are kept and hired out, for that purpose, by the liberated Africans residing in the villages situated on the banks of the river, or on the sea coast. In return for these articles they generally receive cash which is not kept dormant, for with that they purchase cattle from the natives trading to the Colony, and taking them to the country villages where there is excellent pasture, they are fattened and afterwards sent to the market, and a profit of nearly one hundred per cent is realized by this species of industry. Pigs and poultry are raised in the villages, and the market of Freetown receives from them an ample supply daily of this kind of stock, as well as of eggs and country vegetables, consisting of ochra, guavas, spinnage and cocoa-tops, also yams, cassada, cocoa, Indian-corn, ground-nuts, pine-apples, sugar-cane, fire wood, salt, grass, &c. the value of these articles may be estimated by the well-known fact, that a laboring man can go into the market and purchase as much food for a penny halfpenny as will suffice for two meals. Some of the persons supplying the market are known to travel from Waterloo and Hastings, the former being twenty-two and the latter sixteen miles from Freetown, carrying their produce in baskets on their heads; this kind of industry clearly manifests the desire the liberated Africans have to labor voluntarily, to

enable them, by honest means, to become possessed of those luxuries which they see their more wealthy brethren enjoying.

"The police of the villages is administered by the liberated Africans, each settlement being allowed from eight to ten special constables and two constables paid by the government. The managers, and the gentlemen attached to the Church Missionary society perform the duties of magistrate, commissioner of the court for the recovery of small debts, and coroner, and one day in the week is set apart for hearing of cases of a trifling nature: those of serious consequence are investigated immediately on their coming to the knowledge of the individuals authorized to take cognizance of them.

"*The liberated Africans have given evident proof of their affection for the laws as they are administered, by the interest they shew in implicitly obeying them; and when it has been found requisite to adopt local regulations particularly affecting them, they have cheerfully conformed to them.* By an act for keeping in repair the roads and bridges, every adult male in the Colony is bound to give six days' labor gratuitously, and the provisions of the said act are enforced about the latter end of November, when the liberated Africans come forward, leaving probably their daily work, at the risk of incurring their employer's displeasure, to give the assistance which they are called upon for.

"The numerous factories established by the merchants up this and the adjacent rivers, for the purchase of the teak timber cut by the natives, are partly worked by the liberated Africans apprenticed to those persons; and so very useful are they found in the rafting and cutting the timber, and sawing boards and scantling, that many of them are receiving from four to five dollars per month with food and clothing. At the expiration of the period of their apprenticeship (three years) they are delivered over to the department and settled, without any expense to government, in the villages; but many prefer remaining at the factories to labor for wages.

"In the large villages, *where the liberated Africans have the advantage of a resident clergyman, the beneficial influence of the Christian religion has been eminently displayed, and by the exertion and assiduity of the Church missionaries, numbers of unfortunate beings, laboring under the grossest ignorance and barbarism when landed in this Colony, have been converted to Christianity, and are now rendered comfortable and happy in the circumstances in which they are placed.*

"The schools for the admission of children born in the Colony are still progressively improving, and the parents evince an anxious desire to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of obtaining useful instruction for their children.

"The whole of the newly imported Africans (males) above the age of fourteen years, are supplied with the following articles from the stores of the department, on their being located."

Then after enumerating the articles, the cost of which is about thirty shillings, he adds,

"The above estimated amount, with the six months or one hundred and eighty days' allowance of two pence per diem, includes, at the present time, the entire expense each male adult is to His Majesty's Government; making, altogether, the sum of two pounds nineteen shillings and ten pence farthing. It has not been found requisite, since I assumed the government, to extend the allowance of men beyond the period before mentioned, except in few instances where the individuals have been either from age or infirmity incapable of maintaining themselves."

The number of invalids in all the villages who received two pence per day, at the time of this last despatch, (June 30, 1829,) was only fifty-three, being, for the most part, persons blinded by ophthalmia on board the slave ships from which they had been rescued. In the various hospitals were seventy-three sick, receiving three pence per day. About eight hundred adults, recently landed, were receiving two pence a day each, till the period of six months in the case of men, and three months in the case of women, should expire; and for five hundred children at school, one and a half pence per day was paid.

(To be continued.)

### Capt. Weaver's Letter in regard to the Colony.

We have been favored with a highly interesting letter from Capt. W. A. Weaver, (late commander of the Brig Henry Eckford) who spent about two weeks at the Colony in April last. Soon after he left the Colony, Captain Weaver met with Captain Waters from Salem, at St. Jago, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands,) and informed him that an unusual mortality had occurred among the emigrants by the Carolinian, with no view, he remarks, "of exciting an unjust prejudice against the general health of Liberia, or of impeding the philanthropic efforts of the Society, whose motives I sincerely respect, and whose efforts I hope may ultimately be crowned with glorious success. Had the statement been made to the public by myself, many attendant and qualifying circumstances would not have been omitted." Captain Weaver then mentions various causes, which, in his opinion, contributed to produce the unusual mortality which occurred among the company by the Carolinian, and expresses his views in regard to the Colony, and the plan of the Society generally, in the following terms:



Nature seems to have ordained, that on a removal from a temperate clime to the torrid zone of Africa, in order to become acclimated, it is necessary, in most cases, to pass through the ordeal of fever. The friends of the Colony must not flinch from the question. Investigation will render that ordeal lighter. It is, I believe, a true assertion, that the natives of that part of the coast are uncommonly healthy—*so are the acclimated emigrants!* In future, when emigrants are sent there from the interior of this country, I would earnestly recommend, that the detention on the seaboard, and at the mouth of the St. Paul and Mesurado rivers, should be as short as possible. By transferring them measurably beyond the atmosphere of the Mangrove swamps at the mouth of those rivers, I have no doubt their health will be protected in the ratio that the change of situation is diminished. It must be regarded as a strong fact in defence of the position I have assumed, that of the emigrants by the Volador, nearly contemporaneous with the Carolinian, only two patients were lost. If such was the different success in the recited cases, it appears to me more just to attribute the misfortune of the Carolinian's people to other causes than to the fault of the climate of Liberia. With equal justice, might the climate of Virginia be assailed, from the first settlement, Jamestown, having proved an unhealthy location.

The charge of unhealthiness against Liberia, for the colored races cannot be supported—it is the birth place of the black man, to which his constitution is peculiarly adapted; and though estranged for a time from his native clime, nature will undoubtedly triumphantly resume her sway, whenever he returns to the land of his fathers—Africa is the black man's home physically. Morally he should aspire for a residence within her boundaries. He is *there* the Lord of the soil—all mankind are *there* his equals—the distinction of color is *there* against the white man; for in Africa he is a sort of "*lusus naturæ*," an object to be pointed at by the finger of curiosity, an object of dread for his power and of hatred for his avarice. Sir, I have faith in the success of the Colony of Liberia—you have many difficulties to encounter, but they are not insurmountable. If our government will deign to foster that Colony, a very short time will suffice, to render it of great importance in a commercial point of view, independent of home considerations. Large quantities of our domestic cotton goods are already consumed on the coast (*free of duty*) and England may in a few years be driven from the competition, as she has already been from the Cape De Verd Islands, solely from our fabricks being cheaper and more serviceable. There are millions to be clothed in Africa, and they have already learned to discriminate, between the intrinsic value of the coarse productions of the British and American Looms. In the tobacco trade, we can have no rivals. The North and the South are deeply interested in the prosperity of our sable Colony. The North will find a vent for her surplus manufactures, and the South a home and a refuge for a portion of its pop-

ulation, which every good citizen must wish to see speedily transferred thither—I mean the free colored population of the United States. The cost of transportation is by many persons of intelligence deemed an insurmountable barrier. Avarice, the avarice of England, brought them here! Shall we make the painful admission, that that vice, so far exceeds the combined virtues of a christian community as to render its deeds irrevocable? No, sir; it is in the power of the American people, with a due understanding of the case, and of the magnitude of the object, to effect much by a simultaneous movement. The abolition of slavery is not supposed. I am fully aware of its present impracticability—but allow me to make a rough calculation as to the feasibility of removing the free colored people of the twenty-four States, from this country to Liberia—that population I will assume at 300,000, souls requiring 600 ships to transport them, men, women and children—\$6000 is a sum for which a ship competent to the voyage can be chartered. Thus we have a sum of \$3,600,000, an amount of money requisite to disburden ourselves and found a christian empire in Africa. After the payment of the National debt, to what more hallowed purpose, and more to the glory of the United States, could a surplus revenue be applied? Could that object be effected, gradual emancipation would probably follow, in the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, upon condition of transplantation in Africa. The corn-growing States, relieved from that system which has brought their prosperity to so low an ebb, we should again see them rivalling with their superior climate, the industry and productiveness of the North.

Each individual State, I have shown, is interested in the successful colonization of Liberia. If their combined energies could be brought to operate with the General Government, how much longer would the difficulty under which we labor, be deemed insurmountable? That liberal and enlightened views on this question are now being indulged I am gratified to find, and I sincerely hope the warmest expectations of the friends of your Society may be fully realized.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, &c. &c.

WILLIAM A. WEAVER.

### **Latest from Liberia.**

Letters have been received both from the Colonial Agent and Physician, up to the 13th of November, from which we make the following extracts. Under date of 11th November, 1831, Dr. Mechlin writes:—"The departure of the Brig Liberia affords me an opportunity of announcing the arrival of the Brig Criterion, after an unusually protracted voyage of 88 days. The emigrants, to the number of 44, were landed immediately, and placed in the receptacle at Caldwell. Owing to the judicious arrangements made in the United States, and the attention of Capt.

Lowell, the health of these people did not suffer materially from being confined so long on shipboard; but one death occurred—that of a child, and this was ill when received on board.

“The Brig *Liberia*, which carries this, anchored in our harbour yesterday, and I have just ascertained will sail early to-morrow, or I would give you a more detailed account of colonial affairs; and as I shall, in all probability, be at Cape Mount when the *Criterion* sails, you need not be disappointed at not receiving a letter by her.”

NOVEMBER 12, 1831.

“You will be pleased to learn that the Vice-Agent, Mr. A. D. Williams, has consented to visit the United States next spring. In thus complying with the wishes of the Board, he makes great pecuniary sacrifices, and will be compelled to leave his affairs in a very deranged state. I trust, therefore, you will deal liberally by him, and not suffer him to sustain any injury by his willingness to accede to your views. You will find Mr. Williams well acquainted with Colonial affairs, and capable of giving you all the information you may wish; and I have no doubt he will have great influence in removing the erroneous impressions the people of colour labour under with regard to this Colony. I trust you will examine him thoroughly, as his testimony will be of importance.

“I omitted to mention that there is a box shipped on board the Brig *Liberia*, consigned to your care; it contains natural curiosities. Most of the articles are sent by Dr. Todsen—but there are a few which I have marked with my own name, to distinguish them, and which you will accept for the museum; they are two glass jars, containing a large bat and a species of large glow-worm, &c. &c. There is also an elephant's tail, with a highly ornamented handle. This is used in palavers; the orator holds it in his hand, and flourishes it while speaking. None but a king or chief of importance, or some native lawyer employed by them, and who is then said to “have a king's mouth,” dare use it. This is the first I have been able to procure, as they part with them reluctantly.”

Under date of November 13, 1831, Dr. Todsen writes:—“Your very friendly letters of July 1st and 20th, for which I am exceedingly obliged to you, have been duly received. The approbation you in unison with the Board, are pleased to bestow upon my services, and the permission granted to me of leave of absence from the Colony, as soon as the safety of the emigrants may allow, are highly appreciated, and I need hardly repeat my assurances that, in my sincere desire and unremitting efforts to promote the good cause while my health permits, there will be no diminution. Our newly arrived emigrants impress us with a more favorable opinion as respects their habits of industry and propriety of conduct than we are unfortunately in the habit of witnessing. To you it will be gratifying to learn, that among a number of sailors and other strangers who were afflicted with the African fever, and were placed under my



care, not one of them has died. I have done little or nothing yet in the way of communicating information that might throw great light on subjects connected with our Colony. I plead in excuse, the numerous other duties performed, a long and severe illness, from which I am happy to say I have now, excepting some remaining weakness, recovered; and a consciousness of writing the English language too indifferently to expose myself to the public censorship. I lost during my sickness, some fine preparations of animals and insects; the few remaining, with some from Dr. Mechlin, I have packed up in a box and directed to you. In it you will also find a few of our minerals, marked where they were found. The two Bird, a skin of a Boa Constrictor, a large scorpion, a tarantula, and the bones of a very singular animal, the fur of which is of the finest kind, were collected by me. It climbs a rope and tree like a sailor—is asleep the greater part of the day, but very active at night. It bears some considerable resemblance to the monkey. When I return (perhaps in May or June) I hope to present you with a few of our animals alive.—None of our emigrants have been seized with the fever. They take too little care of themselves.”

### Reports of Agents.

Robert S. Finley, Esq. General Agent for several of the western States, writes from New Orleans, under date of the 30th November, “That the field of usefulness to the intelligent and faithful laborer in this region is boundless. It surpasses that of any other part of the country. I have found more gentlemen of distinction and influence (many of them large slave proprietors), who manifest an unshaken determination to sustain any effort that may be made in favor of the cause, with their services and influence and money than in any other place. There are several gentlemen in this place who have vessels admirably calculated for the African trade, who are anxious to employ them in carrying out emigrants, that they may embark in the trade with greater advantage. They are also friends of colonization.

“I am informed by Mr. O. S. Hinckley, that Dr. H. near Columbia, Tennessee, would send his six slaves and give the Society one hundred and fifty dollars, if an Agent were to go to him.

“I have no doubt that an efficient Agent could, in the course of three or four months, collect 100 emigrants in Tennessee. Several gentlemen in that State, of high responsibility, have pledged themselves to furnish the money to defray the expenses of such an expedition, whenever emigrants shall be forthcoming.

“Mr. F. of Missouri, informed me that he would be glad to send 4 by the first opportunity—that he would deliver them at New Orleans and give \$100 to defray the expense of their passage. A gentleman in St. Louis, has been, for a long time, seeking a passage to Liberia for 7 slaves. Mr. F. and other respectable gentlemen think, that an active agent in Missouri, could, in a few months, collect emigrants enough to warrant an expedition from that State.

“Mrs. I. of Mercer county, Ky. and her two sons, one a clergyman and the other a physician, have offered 40 slaves—two of them are here, 9 are expected daily, and the balance in the spring. I might count up to you more than fifty more

slaves in Kentucky, whose owners wish to send them. I have information, also, of about 100 free negroes of Kentucky, who wish to go to Liberia—but nothing can be done to advantage in this business, unless three or four months' notice is given and agents employed to attend to it.

"With proper management, a vessel might be despatched once a month from this port with western emigrants."

"NEW ORLEANS, December 20, 1831.

"Since I last wrote you, I have visited Woodville, Miss. and delivered a public address before the Wilkinson County Society and the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the three South-Western States there assembled. The Methodist Clergy there, and elsewhere, manifest a praise-worthy interest in the success of your Institution. The conference appointed Rev. John C. Burress, one of their most popular and talented preachers an agent of the American Colonization Society, for the States of Missouri, Alabama and Louisiana. Mr. Burress is a slave holder, but such is his interest in the cause, that he intends, as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements, agreeably to a plan he has formed, to colonize the whole of them in Liberia. I accordingly, filled up a commission for Mr. Burress, for the above-named States.

"I received, at Woodville, from Dr. James P. Thomas, Treasurer of Wilkinson County Colonization Society, \$194—\$80 of which, is the balance of Dr. Thomas' third annual payment on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.—also \$2 from A. W. Allen, on the same account—from Rev. W. Winans, \$10, annual subscription of Mr. Goodrich, of New Orleans—\$6, donation by David Winburn—and \$1, donation by Christian Hoover—from A. Hennen, Esq. New Orleans, \$30 to constitute him a life member—\$30 from Rev. J. C. Young, President of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, to constitute him a life member.

"On the 18th instant, the schooner Crawford sailed from this port with 21 emigrants from Kentucky—8 of them free persons of color—11 of them emancipated by Rev. W. L. Breckenridge, and 2 of them by Mrs. Jones, of Harrodsburg, Kentucky. This excellent lady and her two sons, Rev. William Jones and Dr. Stephen Jones, have tendered to me as the Agent of the American Colonization Society, all the remainder of their slaves to be sent out in the spring—38 in number; 9 of them belonging to Doctor Stephen Jones, were to have gone in this late expedition, but were prevented from arriving here from some cause unknown to me. I sent out by the Crawford nearly \$1000 worth of supplies for the Colony, consisting of provisions, medicines, books, implements of agriculture and mechanics' tools, trade goods, &c. The Crawford also took out several hundred United States' muskets (presented by Mr. Caldwell of this city) which had been used in the battle of N. Orleans. They were generally in good order, except the damage done the locks in consequence of their careless usage after the disbanding of the army.—The emigrants were of good character—one of them an excellent blacksmith, another a rough carpenter; the remainder farmers. The emigrants received several valuable presents from the citizens of N. Orleans. Mr. Breckenridge sent with his slaves \$200, which was judiciously laid out in the purchase of articles for their benefit.

"When the vessel unloosed from her moorings to put to sea, she was visited by several friends and strangers whom benevolence or curiosity attracted to witness the departure of the emigrants. They were very cheerful, smiling gaily at the prospect before them. A hymn was sung in which the officers and crew, emigrants and visitors, mingled their voices in unfeigned solemnity. After which, the Rev. Mr. Donans made an affectionate and pertinent address and invoked upon them the blessings of Almighty God. When we extended them the parting hand and bid them adieu forever, they seemed overcome by a sense of our kindness and burst into tears. Thus departed, accompanied by the sympathies and prayers of the patriot and Christian, the first expedition of emigrants to Liberia, from the valley of the Mississippi and the Port of New Orleans.

"Much sympathy was excited on the occasion for Dr. Shave, the young gentleman who volunteered his services to accompany the expedition. His youthful appearance, the mingled tenderness and firmness, with which for the first time he bid adieu to his native land excited great admiration in those who witnessed this interesting spectacle. If it should please Providence to spare his life, his talents, and devoted spirit, give high hopes of his usefulness to our enterprise. I forgot to mention that this was emphatically a temperance Expedition. No ardent spirits was taken on board the Crawford, not even for the medicine chest.

"I forgot to mention in a former letter, that the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed at their last session, Dr. Latta, an Agent of the

American Colonization Society for the State of Ohio. During my absence in Kentucky, my brother filled up a commission for Dr. L. I have not seen him since his appointment, but know he made a noble beginning of his labors at Cincinnati.

"On Sunday morning, 18th instant, a public meeting was held, in this city, for the purpose of forming a State Colonization Society. After an address from myself, the meeting was organized by calling to the chair the Hon. — Porter, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and one of the largest planters in the State; and the appointment of J. A. Maybin, Esq. Secretary. A constitution for a State Society was then on motion, of A. Hennen, Esq. adopted and subscribed by a number of the most respectable citizens. It was then suggested, that the Legislature would soon be in session, and that many members of that body were known to be friendly to the object of this meeting, and that many citizens friendly to the enterprise, had been prevented from attending, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. It was therefore resolved, to hold an adjourned meeting on the 16th January, for the election of officers.

"It is my decided opinion, that the Colonization cause bids fair to meet with greater patronage in N. Orleans than in any place I have ever visited. The reason why 130 emigrants did not embark in this last expedition, as was contemplated by the Resolution of the Parent Board, is, that it was impossible to collect that number together within the time limited by the instructions accompanying that Resolution. I had applications for the passage of about 100 emigrants. About 46 applications were refused for fear they would not arrive in time. Mr. Bibb detained his 15 slaves because he wished to send them altogether, and some of them were sick. Some were enticed to draw back for fear I would sell them in New Orleans; but the greatest obstacle to success was my ill health for a whole month (occasioned by excessive labor and anxiety), in the very crisis of the whole business. The people of the valley of the Mississippi, have been led to expect two expeditions to sail from this port—one in April and the other in May next.

"Judge Porter and Judge Workman, have both agreed to become subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith."

The Rev. O. S. Hinckley, who has been engaged for some months past as an Agent in the State of Tennessee, writes, "Such is the state of the public mind here, generally, in regard to the cause, that the most I can do at present, is to communicate correct information as to the design and operations of the Society, and remove prejudice and suspicion by showing that it is not the favorite scheme of any particular section of the country, or of any particular party in religion or politics, but has its friends in them all. I have the pleasure to know that my efforts in this way have not been wholly unavailing, and there is reason to believe, that if proper exertions are made, the people of this State will soon be ready to act in this cause, a part equally honorable to themselves and to the Union."

(To be continued.)

## Subscription of \$10,000 to the Society.

We hope that the munificent subscription which we now record, will not be left to stand alone. How easily might the hopes and wishes of the writer of the following letter be realized, and what great and good results would be secured by their fulfilment!

NEWPORT, KENTUCKY, Dec. 27, 1831.

Dear Sir: I have long entertained the opinion, that much good would result to our country, as well as to suffering Africa, from the exertions making by the Society of which you are Treasurer, and have wished for the means of rendering some efficient aid to so noble an undertaking, which a wise Providence has, at length, placed in my power—I would greatly rejoice to see the funds of the Society increased so as to enable it to extend its usefulness in proportion to the benefits that would be conferred on the sons of Africa now held in bondage in our otherwise



highly favored country. Restoring them to the country destined by nature for them, would also confer blessings of the most lasting kind on the white population of our own country. I feel sanguine, that some of the present generation will live to see the United States entirely freed of the black population, and a great and enlightened nation rise on the shores of Africa. And to aid which, I herein enclose a check, No. 4, and drawn by the office of the United States' Bank, Cincinnati, on the office at Washington City, for one thousand dollars. If I were to suggest any special purpose to which I would prefer it appropriated, it would be that of transporting manumitted slaves to Liberia, and more particularly young females. However, I leave to the Managers to appropriate it in such manner as they may think will best promote the great object in view.

"I wish to be considered an annual subscriber for the above sum for ten years, or so long as I may consider the exertions of the Society calculated to attain the great ends of our hopes.

"Are there not ten men in the United States who would contribute a like sum annually for ten years. I know there are those who could spare it and not feel themselves any poorer by doing so—let me, therefore, propose a subscription of one thousand dollars a year for ten years—I would by no means limit the number of subscribers to ten, but open to all who are able and feel the necessity of great exertions being made.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,

RICHARD SMITH, Esq. *Treas.*

J. H. M'CLURE."

### Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 10th November, 1831, to 12th January, 1832.*

Isaac Mansfield, Esq. of Boston, Treasurer Massachusetts Colonization Society, as follows:—

Collected in Rev. J. F. McEwen's Society, Topsfield, Mass.	\$11 16
Rev. Mr. Gilbert's Society, Newton, Mass. ...	14 17
Park Street Church, Boston, Union Celebration,	65 57
Second Society in Ashby, Mass. ....	5 15
First and Second Society, Lowell, Mass. ....	33 29
Congregational Society, Jaffrey, N. H. ....	6
Town of Bedford, Mass. ....	12 48
Evan. Soc. Charlestown, Ms. Union celebration,	28 50
Rev. Mr. Harding's Society, Waltham, Mass. ..	23
Rev. Z. S. Barstow's Society, Keene, N. H. ..	10 50
Rev. O. Fowler's Soc. Fall River, Troy, Mass.	21 16
Rev. S. F. Bucklin's & Rev. S. Alden's Sabbath School, Marlboro', Mass. 4th July, ....	13 72
Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass. ....	24 45
First Society in Randolph, do. ....	12 47
Congregational Society, North Brookfield. Mass.	13
Rev. Benjamin Tappan's Society, Augusta, Me.	27 54
Rev. J. Bent's Society, Weymouth, Mass. ....	13 62
Society in Enfield, Mass. ....	20
Sabbath School, Welfleet, Mass. ....	9 22

Collected in Rev J Howe's Society, Pepperell, Mass . . . .	7 37
Rev D Huntington's Soc. N Bridgewater, Mass	25
Rev Mr Kimball's & Rev Mr Beard's Society, Methuen, Mass . . . . .	10 46
Rev Isaac Hurd's Society, Exeter, N H . . . . .	14 62
Rev Mr Putnam's Society, Portsmouth, N H ..	17
Rev Dudley Phelps' Society, Haverhill, Mass .	25
Chapel at Andover Seminary, Mass . . . . .	17 31
Rev Jonathan Fisher's Society, Blue Hill, Me .	9
Rev J A Warne's Bap Society, Brookline, Mass	12 55
Rev J J Foot's Society, West Brookfield, Mass	6 50
Rev C Burgiss' do Dedham, Mass . . . . .	30
Juvenile Soc Dedham, Mass. J Johnston, Treas	6
Rev C Mann's Society, Westminster, Mass . . . .	12 54
Rev E Rockwood's Society, Westboro', Mass .	46
Rev J Holmes' Society, New Bedford, Mass ..	6
Rev S Lee's Society, Sherburne, Mass . . . . .	17 18
Third Congregational Society, Beverly, Mass .	27 50
Rev L Smith's Society, East Sudbury, Mass . . . .	20
Rev Wm R Stone's Society, Truro, Mass . . . .	1 28
Rev C Richardson's Methodist Episcopal Socie- ty, Falmouth, Mass . . . . .	4
Rev T Adams' Society, Vassalboro', Maine, ..	6 55
Rev Dr Ripley's congregation, Concord, Mass	20
Rev Mr French's Society, Northampton, N H	6
Rev Mr Searle's Society, Stoneham, Mass . . . .	5 80
Rev Silas Kenney's Baptist Soc Littleton, Mass	4 83
Rev P Payson's Society, Leominster, Mass . . . .	16
Rev H Brown's Society, Shirley, Mass . . . . .	7 75
Rev A Morse's Baptist Society, Princeton, Mass	9 44
Rev Dr Hyde's Society, Lee, Mass . . . . .	12
Rev R Hurlbut's Society, Sudbury, Mass . . . .	9
Rev Mr Howland's Society, Hanson, Mass . . . .	81
Society in Easthampton, Massachusetts, . . . .	7 57
Southampton, do . . . . .	20 39
Fifth Parish in Granby, Mass . . . . .	5 50
Rev Thomas Shephard's Society, Ashfield, Mass	8
Rev F Vernon's Society, Rehoboth, Mass . . . .	20
Rev T T Waterman's Society, Providence, R I	20
Rev J C Welch's Society, Warren, R I . . . . .	5
Rev John Fisher's Society, New Braintree, Mass	17 46
Rev Mr Cowle's Society, Danvers, do	25
Rev Moses Miller's Society, Heath, do	8
Rev L Coleman's Society, Belchertown, do	16
Rev E Smalley's do Franklin, do	35
Rev John Todd's do Groton, do	22 38
Rev Mr Wight's do East Sudbury, do	4 40
Rev J Alley's do Northboro', do	15 40
Rev G B Perry's do Bradford, do	5 30
Rev Mr Barber's do Byfield, do	3 50
Rev B Woodbury's do Falmouth, }	12
West Falmouth, }	
East Falmouth, }	2 50
a Camp-meeting in Bristol, R I per Rev L Bates,	11
Society in Readfield, Maine, . . . . .	5
Hamilton, Mass . . . . .	5 75
Rev. A. C. Baldwin's Society, Berlin, Mass. to constitute him a life member, . . . . .	21 15

Collected in Rev L Bayley's Society, East Medway, Mass	21 76
Town of New Hampton, N. H. ....	5
Rev Micah Stone's Society, S Brookfield, Mass	10 25
Rev Wales Tileston's Society, Charlemont, Mass	8
Rev J M Brewster's do Peru, do	10 35
Rev C B Grosvenor's Bap do Salem, do	27 13
Elijah Demend's do Lincoln, do	7 62
Rev Levi Pratt's do Hatfield, do	24
Rev Mr Harris' do Hyannis, do	8
Rev Mr Moore's do Natic, do	6 75
Rev Charles Fitch's do Holliston, do	12 50
Goshen, Mass per Deacon Jonathan Lyman ...	12 16
Granby, H W Gridley, .....	21 64
(the last two thro' Hampshire Chr'n Depository)	
Donation from Rev H J Ripley, Newton, Massachusetts, ..	10
Hon W Reed, Marblehead, do	100
Mrs R Kittredge, Tewksbury, do	10
Hon J Robbins, (life subs'n) Plymouth, Mass	20
Rev Joseph Bunn, Charlestown, Mass ....	5
The following sums were received through Charles G Pren-	
tiss, Esq Treasurer Worcester County Aux Col Soc. viz.	
Collected in Rev Mr Francis's Society, Dudley, Mass ....	17 67
Rev J S C Abbot's do Worcester do	45 63
Rev H Bardwell's do Holden, do	15 79
Rev J Going's Bap do Worcester, do	16 01
Rev Mr Pratt's do Ward, do	9 13
Rev M C Searle's do Grafton, do	10 50
Rev John Nelson's do Leicester, do	13 48
Rev J Green's Bap do Clapville, do	2 55
Rev A Fisher's do do W Boylston do	1
Rev O Carver's do do Grafton, do	10
Received of Mission'y Soc, Bap Mendall Association, Ms	5 50
an individual in New Braintree, Massachusetts	5
from the funds of Worcester Cong'l Association,	15 75
The following sums were received for the Repository, viz:	
Charles Rice, of Worcester, Mass .....	2
Ephraim Murdock, Winchenden, Mass ....	2
Asa Packard, Lancaster, Mass .....	2
Sabbath School in Weld, Maine, (received by	
hands of Jacob Abbott, for one year, commen-	
cing with the June number, 1831,) .....	2
Mrs A D Wilson, Keene, New Hampshire,	2
Subscribers to the Massachusetts Colonization Society, ....	59 60
	1633 50
Deduct paid for collecting in Methuen, Exeter,	
Portsmouth, and Andover, ..... \$12 75	
by cash paid for books and printing, 8 63	21 38
	1612 12
Balance of coll'n Cong Shippensburg, per Rev Dr Laurie, .	2 26
Collection in Presbyterian church, Columbia, Bridge county,	
per John McKissick, Esq Treasurer, .....	5 62
by Rev Samuel Clark, in the Leesburg Method-	
ist Station, per L M Ross, .....	25 53
Collection by Rev Mr Rea, in his cong Burch Spring, Ohio,	
per Arnold Boone, ... ..	15
Ashtabula County Col Soc Ohio, per Joab Austin, Treasurer,	45



"A friend to Afric's people," letter post marked, Easton, Md	50	
Vermont Colonization Society, per D Baldwin, Esq Treas	473 45	
Collection in Pres Cong Manchester, Vt 4th July, by Rev		
James Anderson, per Rev Mr Hawley, .....	11	
by Rev Mr Hawley, at same place, after an ad-		
dress, 7th September, 1831, .....	10	
in St George's church, Hampstead, Long Island,		
New York, by Rev D Hale, .....	11	
by John Crosby, of Philadelphia, .... \$262 03		
deduct retained, charged to his acc't. 42 03	— 220	
at Hughville, N Y after an address by H Channey,	7 16	
at Saint George, Newcastle county, Delaware, by		
James C How, .....	10 25	
Subscription of Rev Bishop John Croes, of New Brunswick,		
New Jersey, per Hon James F Randolph, .....	3	
Collection on 4th July, Rev Amos Chase, Centreville, .....	2	
Cortland Van Rensselaer, Esq his annual subscription on		
plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. ....	100	
Collection by Rev D Zollickoffer, as follows—		
at Middleburg, .....	\$1 43 1/4	
at Fountaine School House, .....	3 82 1/4	
at Clewson, do .....	3 87	
donation, .....	87	— 10
in Galina, Illinois, per S L Robinson and John		
Tierney, (in part of \$32 55) .....	30	
Rev B P Aydelott, Cincinnati—donation on certain conditions,	20	
M H Webster, of Albany, N Y to obtain reports of the Soc	5	
D Johnson, Esq Tr Alabama State Col Soc as follows—		
Balance in his hands, reported to Soc Jan 1, 1831, \$16 50		
Rec'd from an Aux Soc at Courtland, in Alabama, 52		
Paid by subscribers, .....	12	
For interests on money held by him, no opportu-		
nity having offered for its transmission, .....	3	
	83 50	
Deduct for a book for recording, .....	\$1	
And for premium, or money lent, .....	80 — 1 80	
	81 70	
Of which, the sum of \$80 was only sent, .....	— 80	
Semms and Scott, Tuscaloosa, for Af. Rep. per D Johnson,	2	
Thomas Buffington, Esq of Guyandot, Va his subscription on		
plan of Gerrit Smith, .....	100	
Do additional donation, .....	10	
Collection by several denominations of Christians on		
the day set apart in N York as a day of		
general thanksgiving, 8th Dec 1831,		
per C J Burnett, Esq Post-Master, Skane-		
ateles, Onondago co New York, \$24 68		
deduct this sum for Ed Society, 3 30	— 21 38	
O S Hinckley, as follows—		
for Repository for Thomas Fleming, Co-		
lumbia, Maury county, Tennessee, ....	\$2	
for do for Allen Leiper, Esq Farmington,		
Bedford county, Tennessee, .....	2	
for do for two copies for Auxiliary Socie-		
ty of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, ....	4 — 8	
— Soc of the State of Connecticut, per Seth Terry, Esq Tr	1400	

Collection in St Stephen's Church, Russel Parish, Bedford,		
Va per Rev A H Cobbs, ....	10	
A friend in Alexandria, .....	100	
From Rev William Edmonds of Harrisonburg, as follows—		
Henry Kisling, McGaheysville, Rockingham county,		
Va for Repository, .....	\$2	
Colonel J Mauzy, of same place, for do .....	2	
Edward Stevens, of Mount Crawford, Rockingham		
county, Va for do .....	2	
Dr. P Harrison, Harrisonburg, on account of his sub-		
scription to Repository, .....	5	
Peter W Roler, a donation, .....	1	
Abraham Smith, do .....	1	
Thomas K Miller, do .....	1	
Dr John J Meorman, do.....	1	15
Aux Col Soc composed of the students in the College at		
Hudson, (W R College) per Stephen H Pitkin, Tr .....	40	
From Hon Samuel F Vinton, as follows—		
Collection by the 1st Presbyterian Society, of Gal-		
liopolis, Ohio, by James Eddy, Esq ...	\$3 66	
by Rev William Herr, in Methodist So-		
ciety, of same place, .....	2	5 66
Roswell L Colt, of Baltimore, received from him in August		
last, drafts on John Colt, but not before collected,.....	100	
Ditto,                   ditto,                   ditto,	100	
Collection in July, by Rev J B Hooker, Lanesboro', Ms ....	9	
Thomas Emerson, Esq of Windsor, Vermont, 1st payment		
on plan of Gerrit Smith, .....	100	
Collection by Rev W W McClure, at New Hope, Amherst		
county, Virginia, ... ..	4 45	
by John H Carle, of Trumansburg, Tompkins		
county, per James M Lannan, Esq P M.....	16	
by Rev H-Procter, Bapt Soc Rutland, Vt .....	11	
by Rev N J Gilbert and J W Adams, in Baptist		
and Presbyterian Societies, Syracuse, N York,	5	
Nicholas Brown, of Providence, R Island, for his 3d and 4th		
payment on plan of Gerrit Smith, .....	200	
2nd Pres Ch and cong Albany, N Y per C B Webb, Esq Tr	100	92
Collection by the Rev T Williams, Pastor of the Hebron-		
ville cong'l Soc Attleborough, Ms per George		
Baker, by the hands of the Hon Mr Burges,....	28	
Collections by the Rev Mr Bascom, in the Western country,	750	
in Pres Ch Livonia, New York, by Rev Mr Stow,	7	
in Pres cong Steubenville, Ohio, Sabbath in July,		
by Rev Charles C Beatty, .....	15	
Female Aux Col Soc Georgetown, D C per Mrs S Kurtz, Tr	89	
A friend in Georgetown, District of Columbia, .....	30	
Collection in Pres Ch Aurora, Ohio, per Rev John Seward,	5	
Hon Wm Russel, of Ohio, as follows, viz:—		
West Union, or Adams county Branch Soc Ohio, \$16 50		
Collection by Rev John Meek, M E Ch 4th July, 13		
by Rev G R Jones, of do do	2 50	
by Rev J P Vandyke, of Pres Ch do	3 90	
add to make the amount received, 10	36	
Senecaville, Ohio Colonization Society, per J C Dunn, ....	5	
Collection by Rev Wm G Keil, Senecaville, Ohio, per ditto,	5	
A friend in Suffield,   per ditto,	1	

W Crane, of Richmond, for his 4th pay't on plan of G Smith,	100
New Hampshire State Col Soc per Hon Samuel Bell, ....	325
Collections by G Hyde, Portland, Me as follows—	
David Dunlop, Esq of Brunswick, to	
constitute him a life member, .....	\$30
Rev A Duncan, of Jackson, collection	
4th July, at a meeting of Jackson	
Temperance Society, ... ..	4
Rev J C Goss, for African Repository,	1 17
Rev J Sewall, Chesterville, Conn ....	2 57
Rev Samuel Sewall, in his Society, ..	3 34
Wm R Stockbridge, Esq of North	
Yarmouth, collection, ... ..	15 14 — 56 22
Hon J Banks, as follows—	
From Henry Black, Esq Secretary Union Col Soc	
Springfield, Mercer county, Pa. as follows, viz—	
for Repository, .....	\$4
collection by Rev J Munson,	
in Pres cong Plain Green, 4	
by his Society, .....	7 — 15
Collection per Joseph Smith, Pres cong Mercer,	14 12½
by James Fridley, do	4
by Wm M'Millan, in Neshamick cong	97½
by J Zanachise, .....	50
by Esquire Wright, .....	9 — 43 60
J H McClure, Esq of Newport, Ky—his first payment on a	
subscription, to pay the same annually for 10 years, and to	
be applied in discretion of the Board to transporting manu-	
mitted slaves (and particularly young females) to Liberia,	1000
Matthew Carey, Esq—his payment on plan of Gerrit Smith, .	100
C Kinsbury, of Columbus, Mississippi—the donation of a man	
who spent 11 years in Missionary labor among the Indians,	
but who, in consequence of the disastrous changes recent-	
ly occurred among them, is about to retire from Missionary	
service, and with a family to support—to commence anew.	
This donation came into his hands by legacy, and was his	
portion arising from sale of a black man. The man he cannot	
ransom, but what he has received as the price of his liberty,	
he cheerfully appropriates to the cause of African freedom	
and colonization, .....	50
Thomas Buffington, of Guyandott, Va as follows, viz:—	
Sampson Lownds, ....	\$10
F G L Bukring, .....	2
F Moore, .....	2
John Hill, .....	1
James Buffington, ....	1
Henry Thomas, .....	1
John McGuinnis, .....	1
J Witcher, .....	1
C Smith, ... ..	1
	\$20
Deduct the sum entered 15th December, 10	10
Aux Society of East Attleborough, Mass per L Sweet, Tr for	
subscriptions and donations, ....	30
Total,	<u>\$7,792 62</u>



## Plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq.

This Gentleman has proposed to raise \$100,000, for the society, in ten years, by securing 100 subscribers, who will pay \$100 annually during that time. The following have already subscribed.

Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, New York.  
Jasper Corning, Charleston, South Carolina.  
Theodore Frelinghuysen, Newark, New Jersey.  
John T. Norton, Albany, New York.  
E. P. Backus, New Haven, Connecticut.  
A Gentleman in Mississippi.  
Matthew Carey, Philadelphia.  
William Crane, Richmond, Virginia.  
Fleming James, ditto.  
A Friend in Virginia.

Mrs. M. H. Carrington, Mrs. Ann Fontaine, } \$100 annually by  
Wm. A. Carrington, P. S. Carrington, } equal contributions.  
Gen. Edward Carrington, and Walter C. Carrington  
A few Gentlemen near Oak Hill, Fauquier County, Va.  
Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, Dedham, Mass.  
Robert Ralstor, Philadelphia.  
Elliot Cresson, ditto.  
Robert Gilmore, Baltimore.  
George Burwell, Frederick county, Va.  
Association of 20 persons in Rev. Dr. Mead's parish, Frederick co Va.  
Hon. Edward M'Gehee, Mississippi.  
Rev. Dr. James P. Thomas, Louisiana.  
Four young Gentlemen in Alexandria, D. C.  
The Auxiliary Colonization Society of Georgetown, D. C.  
A Friend in Fredericktown, Md.  
Another Subscription on the plan of Gerrit Smith, in Bishop Mead's  
Congregation, Frederick county, Va.  
John Gray, Fredericksburg, Va.  
Solomon Allen, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Cortland Van Rensselaer, Albany N. Y.  
Female Colonization Society of Georgetown, D C  
General John Hartwell Cocke, of Virginia  
Thomas Buffington, Guyandott, Va  
Judge Burnett, of Ohio.  
Nicholas Brown, Providence, R. I.  
An association of Gentlemen in Kenhawa co. Va.  
Jacob Towson, of Williamsport, Md.  
E. C. Delavan, Albany, New York.  
Thomas C. Upham, Brunswick, Maine.  
Thomas Emmerson, Windsor, Vermont.  
Judge Porter, of New Orleans.  
Judge Workman, ditto

## Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions in regard to a distribution of the African Repository and Colonial Journal, have recently been adopted by the Board of Managers.

*"Monday, Dec. 22d, 1828.*

*"Resolved,* That after the 1st of March next the African Repository shall be sent to all such Clergymen as have this year taken up collections on or about the 4th of July for the Society, and shall be continued to them as long as they shall continue annually to take up collections.

*"Resolved,* That all the subscribers on the plan of Gerrit Smith, Esq. shall be also entitled to the work.

*"Resolved,* That all Life Members of the Society shall, if they request it, be entitled to the work for the period of three years.

*"Resolved,* That every Annual Subscriber to the Society, of ten dollars or more, shall also be entitled to the Repository.

*"Resolved,* That the Repository be sent to the Superintendent of each Sunday-School, which may annually take up a collection for the Society."

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## Form of a Constitution for an Auxiliary Society.

1st. This Society shall be called \_\_\_\_\_, and shall be auxiliary to the State Colonization Society, (where such exists) or to the American Colonization Society.

2d. The object to which it shall be exclusively devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the Free People of colour of the United States on the coast of Africa—and to do this not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

3d. An annual subscription of \_\_\_\_\_ shall constitute an individual a member of this Society; and the payment, at any one time, of \_\_\_\_\_ a member for life.

4th. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, and \_\_\_\_\_ Managers; Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected annually by the Society.

5th. The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

6th. The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society \_\_\_\_\_.

7th. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the Board of Managers.

8th. The Secretary of the Society, shall conduct the correspondence, under the direction of the Board of Managers, both with the parent Institution and other Societies.